Microbracon cephi, new species.

This species resembles *M. lixi* Ashmead and *M. furtivus* Fyles but may be distinguished by the shorter ovipositor. The male is very similar to *M. rhyssemati* Ashmead but may be separated by the longer antennae and smoother propodeum. The cocoons of *rhyssemati* are dark brown with thicker walls than in this new species which has pale parchment-like cocoons, squarely truncate at each end and placed singly in the burrows of its host.

Female.—Length 4.1 mm. Antennae 38-jointed in the type; frons and face very delicately and faintly shagreened, remainder of head and thorax polished; propodeum faintly sculpture at posterior middle on each side of the incomplete median carina; abdominal tergites all granularly opaque; suturiform atriculation deep, crenulate, and scarcely at all angled at the middle but curving forward slightly at the margins of segment; ovipositor exserted not over half the length of abdomen. Color reddish testaceous; antennae, eyes, ocelli, ovipositor sheaths, apex of hind tibiae, their tarsi, and the apical joint of fore and medium tarsi black or blackish; wings subhyaline, the stigma blackish, venation brownish.

Male.—Length 3.5 mm. Antennae 40-jointed in the allotype, and distinctly longer than the body; posterior tibiae and their tarsi only slightly infuscated; otherwise like the female.

Type locality.—Bottineau, North Dakota.

Type.—Cat. No. 21772, United States National Museum.

Host.—Larva of *Cephus cinctus* Norton.

Type and one female paratype reared by Mr. Ainslie from *Cephus cinctus* infesting stems of *Agropyron* and recorded under Webster No. 14788. Allotype and a male paratype bear Webster No. 13734 and were reared by the same collector at Minot, North Dakota from the same host in stems of *Elymus*. Two female paratypes are from the same host in stems of *Bromus* from Rugby, North Dakota, and are recorded under Webster No. 14786. One female paratype was reared by Mr. Norman Criddle at Treesbank, Manitoba, from *Cephus cinctus* in the stems of *Elymus canadensis* and is recorded under Webster No. 14788.

The last mentioned paratype has the head above the mesoscutum for the most part and the propodeum blackish, showing that the species is variable in color.

SOME MUSCOID SYNONYMY, WITH ONE NEW GENUS.

By Charles H. T. Townsend.

The following synonymic notes have been held in manuscript for a year and should be published without further delay.

Xenoppia hypopygialis Towns.—Synonym, *Camptopyga aristata* Ald., Sarc. & Allies, 41–3, genus and species.

Oppiopsis sheldoni Coq.—Synonym, *Harbeckia tessellata* Ald., op. cit., genus and species.

Wohlfahrtia opaca Coq.—I consider this species distinct from the European *meigenii* Schiner, which it represents in western America. It furnishes another example of west American species closely resembling European congeners. Synonym, *Wohlfahrtia meigenii* Ald. (nec Schiner), op. cit.

Wohlfahrtia chittendeni Coq—This is evidently distinct from *vigil* Walker. The holotype has red hypopygium and the other characters do not accord.

Paraphrissopoda lamanensis RD.—Synonym, *Sarcophaga wiedemanni* Ald., op. cit., 193–6.

Paraphrissopoda auribarbata Towns.—Synonym, *Sarcophaga cotyledonea* Ald., op. cit., female only. Aldrich's allotype is identical in every character with the holotype of *auribarbata*. Aldrich's holotype is evidently specifically distinct from the allotype, as it does not agree in various characters. The holotype may be conspecific with *circumcisa* Rdi., or *chrysostoma* Wied. It is evidently not *otiosa* Willist., which, like *auribarbata*, has the first hypopygial segment red.

A male from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, October 31, 1913 (Van Zwaluwenburg), agrees exactly in pollen, pile color and bristle characters with the females from Peru. The species is distinct from *otiosa*, which has the abdomen bluish silvery-white pollinose. Synonym, *Sarcophaga capitata* Ald., op. cit., male only, being the holotype.

Paraphrissopoda otiosa Willist.—I determine a male from Barbados as this species. The cotype specimens, male and female, studied by Aldrich, may not be the same form as the holotype. It seems very doubtful if the females mentioned by Williston under *concinnata* are this species. *Sarcophaga amoena* Ald., op. cit., is very likely this species. *Sarcophaga capitata* Ald., female, allotype, is same as *amoena* allotype.

Paraphrissopoda hillifera Ald.—The three females referred to *spectabilis* Ald., op. cit., are this species. The chaetotaxy of anal segment shows this. They are TD 1246, 1289, etc.

Oxysarcodexia ochripyga Wulp—Synonym, *Sarcophaga australis* Ald., op. cit.

Argoravinia argentea Towns.—Synonym, *Sarcophaga fissa* Ald., op. cit.

Spirobolomyia basalis Walker—It is almost certain that *singularis* Ald. is a synonym of this species. The peculiar color characters given by Walker seem to fix the determination.

Sarcophagula occidua F.—I am unable to identify *Tachina pusilla* Wied., type of *Sarcophilodes* BB., as distinct from *occidua*. Wiedemann's description agrees exactly with material.

Protodexia hunteri Hough—Synonym, *P. synthetica* Towns.

Euphyto subopaca Coq.—Described as *Leucostoma subopaca*, 1897. Made type of *Euphyto* Towns., 1908. Synonym, *Tetropsis modesta* Coq., 1910, genus and species.

Pseudomyothyria ancilla Walker—*Tachina ancilla*, Dipt. Saund., 299, is certainly this genus. *P. indecisa* Towns., described from Illinois, is probably only a subspecies of *ancilla*. *P. perplexa* Towns., measuring 3.5 mm., described from Peru, is nearly as small a species as *ancilla*, which measures 2.5 mm. This is not *Frontina ancilla* Coq., for which see the following.

Frontiniella pararcilla Gen. et sp. nov.

New name for *Frontina ancilla* Coq., 1897, Rev. Tach., 106 (nec Walker, Dipt. Saund., 299). Holotype, No. 21593 U. S. N. M.

Measures 4.5 to 5 mm. in length. Twenty specimens, both sexes, reared by Mr. H. G. Ingerson, Benton Harbor, Michigan, June and July, 1916; transmitted through Mr. W. R. Walton.

Differs from *Frontina* as follows:—Second antennal joint shorter in proportion to third joint. No discal macrochaetae on abdominal segments. Frontalia much narrower. Facialia not ciliate over about one-half way. Arista not so long, thickened on basal half only. Male front narrower. No median marginal macrochaetae on first abdominal segment. No decussate apical scutellar bristles in either sex.

The great disparity in size caused me to doubt Coquillett's determination of this species as *ancilla* Walker. Comparison of specimens of this and the preceding disclosed the fact that Walker's description fits *Pseudomyothyria* closely in structural details, such as length and thickening of arista, apical crossvein not bent in, fourth vein very obtuse at bend, third antennal joint linear and slender, etc., in all of which it disagrees with the present form, *Frontiniella*.

A NEW GENUS OF LEPIDOPTERA ALLIED TO LEUCOPTERA HUBNER.

By Carl Heinrich,

Specialist in Forest Lepidoptera, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

Paraleucoptera gen. nov.

Type: *Cemiostoma albella* Chambers.

In 1902 (Jn. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. X, pp. 98-99) Busck erected the genus *Proleucoptera* with *smilaciella* Busck as the type. He included in his new genus (*Cemiostoma*) *albella* Chambers calling attention, however, to its more advanced neuration. In the